

CHILD  
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FRANCIS WU'S STUDIO  
GLOUCESTER ARCADE

# CHINA MAIL

ESTABLISHED FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS

No. 33480.

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1946.

Price: 20 Cents.

## NO IMMEDIATE DANGER OF WAR

### Mr. Byrnes Endorses Statement By Stalin

### 39 Dead In Air Disaster

### Encirclement Of Soviet Denied

New York, Oct. 3.  
An American Overseas Airlines four-engined DC-4, carrying 31 passengers, including three infants, crashed in flames on a hillside near Stephenville, Newfoundland, today.

According to the U.S. Coast Guard there are not likely to be any survivors.

All 31 passengers and the crew of eight are registered under American addresses, according to the company, which said that 19 were en route from New York to Frankfurt, nine from New York to Berlin and three from New York to Amsterdam.

The United States Coast Guard said that a Flying Fortress had been dispatched to the scene from Argentina, Newfoundland. A helicopter from Gander was also being rushed to the scene.

An American Overseas Airline Company spokesman said that the plane left Stephenville at 8.24 GMT and crashed about 10 minutes later.

This was the second crash in the same vicinity within a month following the Belgian Sabena airliner crash 22 miles south-west of Gander on Sept. 18 in which 27 were killed.—Associated Press.

### R.A.F. Liaison Mission Over

Singapore, Oct. 3.  
A Lincoln bomber, carrying the Royal Air Force Central Overseas Establishments' first overseas liaison mission, landed here today on its homeward journey to Britain.

Under the leadership of Group-Captain S. C. Elworthy, a New Zealander, the mission has been on a five-week tour of the Far East to discuss bomber tactics and problems with the Royal Air Force commands overseas, the Australian Air Force and the Royal New Zealand Air Force.

After discussions here, the Lincoln aircraft leaves for Ceylon on Tuesday.—Reuters.

## Right Wing Critic Of Red Manoeuvres

London, Oct. 2.  
Strong criticism of the Russian attitude at the Paris Conference is expressed in the October issue of the Right Wing monthly "National Review" in an article headed "Paris Wrangle."

Describing the conference as "the arena in which two of the world's conceptions of life confront one another," the "Review" says: "The Russian objective is not peace but expansion. The measure of the Paris conference's success will be the extent to which the Russian expansion can be slowed down and checked."

Asserting that sharper and more bitter attacks had been made by members of the "Russian bloc" upon their former partners than their former foes, the article says: "Though no shots are being fired few can doubt there is total war."

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### BYRNES SEES MOLOTOV

Paris, Oct. 3.

United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes conferred for nearly two hours today with V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, at the headquarters of the Russian delegation to the Peace Conference.

An American source said that the meeting was held at Mr. Byrnes' request but declined to state the reasons for the meeting or the subjects discussed.

The source added that Lt.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, United States Ambassador to Moscow and member of the American delegation to the Peace Conference, would leave Paris for Moscow tomorrow "for personal reasons."—Associated Press.

## Germans Want Nazis

Nuremberg, Oct. 3.

An appeal for clemency was lodged with the Allied Control Council today by the counsel for Martin Bormann, Hitler's 45-year-old deputy, who was sentenced to death by the International Military Tribunal in his absence on Tuesday.

Bormann has been missing since the fall of the Nazi regime.

His appeal was lodged by Dr. Friedrich Bergold and was the first to be received but two days still remain for other condemned men to put forward plans for clemency.

Lord Justice Lawrence, when pronouncing sentence on Bormann said the fact that he was believed to be dead was no conclusive proof.

The Chief Prosecutor of the Nuremberg German Purge Court has issued a warrant against Herr Von Papen, Dr. Schacht and Hans Fritzsche, the three Nazis acquitted at the war crimes trial.

The German criminal police this morning surrounded the Palace of Justice and blocked all entrances and expects to arrest the three men when they leave the building.—Reuters.

Batavia, Oct. 2.  
Britain is providing the Indonesian authorities with 200 thousand lorries and a monthly supply of 1,800 tons of coal to help to speed up rice deliveries to India, Republican Information Ministry said today.—Reuters.

## Japanese Plan To Generalissimo As

Tokyo, Oct. 3.  
Japan decided in 1940 that the United States must be pushed back to the Hawaiian frontier and that Nippon would take possession of Guam and the Philippines, the Tribunal was told.

A memorandum issued in September of that year by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka disclosed that Japan thought it could force Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to become its puppet and rule French Indo-China and Burma, and be directed by Tokyo.

However, the Japanese plan specified that the Japanese advisors would keep a close check on Generalissimo Chiang—a rule planned to be a duplicate of Henry Pu-yi's reign in Manchuria.

In the year before Germany turned on Russia and crossed her border, Japan was convinced that the Nazi strength would make the Soviet Union's ally and the Japanese plan to be a duplicate of Henry Pu-yi's reign in Manchuria.

Japan decided to use Siam as its base of military operations, to grant the Netherlands East Indies independence and said that "after we have gained real power in the Dutch East Indies and Singapore, we must take proper measures to get hold of real power in the other British territories."—Associated Press.

Chiang Kai-shek would take over the Tonkin area, Japan regarded Siam as an ally and decided to give that country possession of Cambodia.

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### MOSLEM CHANGE OF MIND?

New Delhi, Oct. 3.  
M. A. Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, conferred with Viceroy Lord Wavell yesterday for 50 minutes, and sources close to Jinnah said there is an even chance that there will be eventual League participation in the interim government.

Jinnah said only that he expected to meet the Viceroy again. It was their fourth meeting in recent days.—Associated Press.

## IMPORTS GLUT IN HONG KONG

(By Margaret Bradbury)  
Hong Kong now has a glut of almost all kinds of imported stocks far out of proportion with present market demands.

Since the re-opening of the Colony to overseas shipping, the city has experienced a boom in trade, mainly because the pent up purchasing power of the population during the war demanded indiscriminate buying from overseas. But continued large scale importation of commodities has resulted in an accumulation of large warehouse stores while public requirements have naturally diminished.

Prices are tending to drop, and it is likely that they will continue to a point where the situation will be similar to when the Colony was a highly competitive market.

In an interview with a prominent Hong Kong businessman yesterday I was told: "The price controls which are being imposed by the Hong Kong Government are a step in the right direction. But danger does lie in the fact the cost of labour will not follow the trend of prices—although prices do go down, labour rates will continue to go up."

**Marines' New Deal**

Plymouth, Oct. 3.  
Experiments are being carried out which may revolutionise the barrack-room life of the Royal Marines, to bring reforms similar to those introduced in the Army.

For the past month, men of two companies here have been given new conditions.

Steel kit lockers, single beds instead of two-tier bunks, bedside tables and door mats are among the amenities.

Easy-chairs and settees have been included in the experiment but more likely these will be reserved for communal rooms, one for each company.—Reuters.

## U.S. After RAF Speed Record

Washington, Oct. 3.  
The United States Army, which lost the world distance flying record to the United States Navy's "Truculent Turk's" performance in flying non-stop from Perth, Australia to Columbus, Ohio, a distance of over 11,000 miles, will attempt to improve on the British speed record probably later this week.

The Army Air Forces have prepared two jet planes for a double attack on the 614 miles per hour record.

A Lockheed P-80 "Shooting Star" and a Republic P-84 "Thunder" will make the attempt to hold at Muroc, California.

The Army relinquished the distance record when the Navy's new plane, "Truculent Turk," flew 11,236 miles non-stop from Perth, Australia to Columbus, Ohio, while an Army B-29 waited for favourable weather in Honolulu, before attempting to fly to Calio, a mere 10,200 miles as compared to the Navy record.

If and when the B-29 leaves Honolulu, it is not expected to attempt to improve on the Navy's distance record.—Associated Press.

## "NORMANDY" JUST JUNK

Washington, Oct. 3.  
The fire-ruined "Normandy," once one of the world's largest and fastest liners, will bring \$160,000 as junk. The Maritime Commission announced today that it had accepted the bid of a New York firm equivalent to return to the Government of \$3.80 per ton of scrap.

The \$60,000,000 "Normandy," acquired from the French, was being converted into a troonship when it caught fire in New York on Feb. 9, 1942 and capsized. The Navy righted her but it was decided that restoration would not justify the cost.—Associated Press.

## THE WEATHER

General Situation: An intense anticyclone covers China and extends its influence across the island of Japan. A depression is moving east across the Sea of Japan and a cold front extends it to the lower Yangtze Valley. Pressure is low over Siam and over the Carolines.

Today's Forecast: — Moderate East winds probably freshening later from NE. Cloudy with occasional rain. Cooler.

Yesterday's Weather: Maximum: 81.4 deg. Minimum: 75.0 deg. Rainfall: 0.40". Sunlight: Nil. Max. Rel. Humidity: 98 per cent.

## Shanghai Spy Trial Opens

Shanghai, Oct. 3.  
The trial of Ludwig Ehrhardt and 26 Nazi associates of the "Bureau Ehrhardt" opened here today before the American military commission.

According to the evidence of the first witness, Ludwig Sieklin, former head of Nazi Navy Intelligence in the Far East, Nazi spies there cracked the U.S. Confidential code, kept a check on all troop movements in the Pacific and maintained agents at all important Far Eastern ports from Dairen to Manlia.

After the resignation of witness Ehrhardt became head of the Far Eastern intelligence bureau which acted under direct orders of the German High Command.

Sieklin also revealed that as the High Command had no respect for the Japanese Intelligence, they ordered him to keep the work secret from the Japanese.

Second witness, Hermann Erben, who worked in the Bureau Ehrhardt, testified that he was interned in the Postburg camp from May 1943 to August 1945 as part of his job at the request of the Bureau Ehrhardt for intelligence purposes.

He further stated positively that after the German surrendered the Bureau Ehrhardt continued to operate as before. The trial is proceeding.—Our Own Correspondent.

### IKE ASTONISHED

Culzean Castle, Scotland, Oct. 3.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, asked to comment on the Nuremberg sentence on Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, said "I was astonished that they found it so easy to deal with a military man. I should have thought the military would have provided a special problem."

Indirect Buying

Within the next six months numerous small firms which main rooms up in the last year are likely to fade out against the organized competition of large concerns. This will probably result in preventing great deal of "indirect buying," which is one of the main reasons why American manufactured goods sell at abnormally high costs in Hong Kong when compared to the "open" at which the same commodities are sold on the American market.

"Indirect buying"—used by several small traders who obtain their requirements through lines of contacts—is mostly confined to America as far as the Hong Kong market is concerned.

### SIBERIAN QUAKE

Pasadena, Oct. 3.

Two moderately intense earthquakes of two shocks each were recorded today.

The centre is believed to be in the vicinity of Kamchatka peninsula, Siberia.—Associated Press.

### Utilise Puppet

Tokyo, Oct. 3.

The Moscow newspaper "Trud" declared today that American mediation by General George C. Marshall resulted in a Chinese civil war in which fighting is being waged on a larger scale than at any time since 1927.

Generalissimo Stalin declared on Sept. 24 that American troops in China were a "danger to peace."

"The scale of civil war now that of 1927-36 and of the military operations in the last years of the Sino-Japanese war," "Trud" said. It asserted that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek used not more than 100 divisions out of 200 in one major operation against the Japanese.

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### So-Called Mediation

"Now 217 out of 241 divisions, or 89 per cent of all the Kuomintang troops are taking part in the offensive against the Democratic districts of China. And as to the so-called American mediation between the Kuomintang and the Communists, its results are clearly illustrated by the following figures:

"While before General Marshall's arrival in China the Kubemtang Government possessed

only 100,000 men, now it has 87 divisions and all of them are involved in the civil war."

They said that Goering regarded himself as a gallant air force officer, romantic and a protector of women.—Associated Press.

### GOERING PHONEY

Nuremberg Prison, Oct. 3.

Psychiatrists and psychologists agreed today that while doomed, Hermann Goering likes to think of himself as a devil-may-care type of man, he actually is "phoney through and through."

They said that Goering regarded himself as a gallant air force officer, romantic and a protector of women.—Associated Press.

### Arms Acquired

The newspaper said that as an anti-aircraft battery covers China and extends its influence across the island of Japan.

A depression is moving east across the Sea of Japan and a cold front extends it to the lower Yangtze Valley. Pressure is low over Siam and over the Carolines.

Today's Forecast: — Moderate East winds probably freshening later from NE. Cloudy with occasional rain. Cooler.

Yesterday's Weather:

Maximum: 81.4 deg. Minimum: 75.0 deg. Rainfall: 0.40". Sunlight: Nil.

Max. Rel. Humidity: 98 per cent.

## Pensions For Hkvdc Widows

Orders by Lt.-Col. E. J. R. Millshell, O.B.E., D.S.O., Commanding H.K.V.D.C. Corps.

1. Pay Advances, Tuesday, Oct. 1946, 10.30 a.m. to noon:

- (a) Widows only of Killed and Missing Believed Killed,
- (b) Wives only of personnel repatriated outside Hong Kong.

2. Pensions. Authority has been received for the following payments to be made in respect of Widows' Pensions:

(a) All widows who received no relief payments in China or Macao will have their pensions paid in full up to date.

(b) All widows who received relief payments in China or Macao will have their pensions paid from the date when they ceased to receive such relief payments, pending a further decision on the whole question of such payments.

(c) Widows will be notified as soon as possible as to when they are to call for payment.

3. Locations of Graves. Any member of the H.K.V.D.C. who may have any unrecorded information in their possession regarding the sites of graves of volunteers killed during the hostilities in Hong Kong are requested to contact 43 Graves Registration Unit (Tel. 20170).

## P.O.W. CAMP WAS NOTHING SHORT OF HELL

### Stowaways Fined

Eleven unemployed Chinese from Swatow who hid in the "Hellion" in an attempt to stow away to Saigon, landed in the Marine Court yesterday charged with unlawful boarding.

Among the accused was a boy of 16 who said he went on board with a hawker and fell asleep. The others pleaded they were starving in their native district and wanted to get away to Saigon.

S. I. Wheeler, prosecuting, said in response to a message from the ship he went on board on Sept. 2 and apprehended the men, who were all coolies from the Chaochow District.

The 10 adult accused were all found guilty and in finding them \$10 each Comdr. Ryder warned them that they could not board a ship without permission and go where they like.

The maximum penalty for this offence, he said, was a fine of \$50 or two months imprisonment, and he was dealing with them leniently.

The boy was discharged with a caution.

Describing the march of sick POWs from the Camp at Kinkaseki to the mine-head at yesterday's war crimes trial, Major J. T. N. Cross, R.A., said that it was difficult enough for fit men, but for men in the condition he had mentioned, it was "nothing short of hell."

"Sick POWs in hospital were useless to the war effort of Japan and therefore should not receive food," was the explanation of first accused to complaints regarding cuts in the sick ration, said Major Cross under cross-examination.

Brigadier P. L. Lindsay, Lieutenant Col. Criddas (Travancore), Lieutenant Col. Gillies (Jodhpur) and Lieutenant Col. Walters (Julian Guards) were interested spectators during part of the morning's proceedings.

The case is being heard before Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Lamming (Deputy of the JAG India) Barrister-at-Law, President, and Major J. T. Loranger, JAG Branch Canadian Army and Captain K. R. Busfield, R.A.C. Members.

Major P. A. S. Vine, Royal Marines, is Prosecuting Officer.

The accused, Sgt. Toshiro Tomonosuke, Cpl. Ueno Mitsuo and Cpl. Kubiyoshi Shigeru, who are charged with having committed a war crime at or near Kinkaseki, Formosa, between Nov. 1942 and Aug. 1945, are represented by Mr. Fujita, assisted by Captain P. E. Kosthoff as Advisor.

Many Sick

Continuing his testimony, Major Cross said that half the POWs who were forced to work in the mine from February until April 1943 would have been excused all duties under the British medical system.

The most prevalent sickness was stomach cramps, followed by mal-nutritional disease, beri beri and general weakness. Witness had seen many POWs suffering from beri beri, with legs swollen twice their normal size, ordered to go underground.

Witness had also seen POWs march from the camp to the mine head with liquid oozing from scratches and cuts sustained in the march. The march was difficult enough for men who were fit, but for men in that condition it was nothing short of hell.

Witness personally assisted many men on this march and also saw many men, suffering from stomach cramps caused by diarrhoea, ordered to the work squad to proceed underground. Many of the men had to relieve themselves up to ten times on the march while others, who were unable to stand unaided, had to be assisted.

On rare occasions, three accused had been on the march and to the mine head. There was no difference in the behaviour of the accused at the emergency sick parade.

On reaching the mine head, working parties were handed over to the Mining Company. Sixty men took their places among the fit men and were employed in exactly the same way digging copper ore from the various galleries.

A fixed quota of work was allotted to each man every day. The lowest number of trucks to be filled by a man each day was three and during phases of speed production, this was increased to nine.

The sick men were invariably unable to make the day's quota and any man who failed to complete it, whether sick or fit, was severely beaten at the end of the day's work. Witness saw bruises on the faces and heads of many men and also marks on the back, hips and legs of others, caused by the mine foreman's hammer. Witness had personally assisted men who were beaten and bruised and in a state of complete and absolute collapse.

On occasions when men were severely beaten, Captain Seed and the Personnel Administrator, Major Crossley, would make either verbal or written protests. One of the three accused was always present when protests were made.

Medical Cards

Men who were useless for work in the mine were sent away and men arrived from other places to take their places. Approximately 1,000 POWs passed through the Kinkaseki Copper Mine. At its highest level, the working party was about 500 to 550. The Camp strength was approximately 800 and the majority of POWs were British. There were 12 Americans.

Medical cards were issued by the accused. On numerous occasions appeals were made for the number of medical cards to be increased, but nothing was done. At various times, a certain number of white cards were retained in the possession of the three accused.

As next Thursday is a Public Holiday, the next meeting of the Council will be held on Oct. 9.

The first reading of the British Cinematographic Film Ordinance and the Ordinance to amend the Stamp Ordinance (1921) were taken at the meeting.

### Stamp Bill

The object of this Bill is to amend the Stamp Ordinance 1921, in order to provide for an

### G.O.C. LEAVING

His Excellency Major General F. W. Festing, CB, CBE, DSO, will be leaving Hong Kong with the next two months to take up a new appointment in London. General Festing has been G.O.C. Hong Kong since the liberation.

medical card to be issued. Accused carried out card inspections to find out from whom they could take cards.

In the British Army, diphtheria and dysentery would be immediately on the as Marriages to Hospitalization cases. At the Kinkaseki Camp there was no difference between the two classes of disease in the beginning, but due to the increase of dysentery cases, an entire hut was made available for cases of this nature.

Mention was made of the fact that POWs were compelled to work in the mine where the temperature in places was 95 degrees, that the body temperature was 30 degrees and that water boils at something more than 100 degrees.

It was also stated that it was not possible for men to work for more than 15 or 20 minutes. They had to come out and go to cool places where they submerged in water. They perspired and this was bad for the health. Moreover, many of the POWs drank too much water.

The POWs were also exposed to the danger of falling rocks and had to stand in pools of water. POWs and native coolies were required to work in the hot places, but the coolies drew lots as to who would work in the hot places. POWs had no choice.

Captain Seed receive a beating in connection with the Baker incident. Witness did not know the name of any patient ordered into the "death ward" by accused.

A scale of rations was laid down by the Japanese Army, but first accused made alterations reducing the scale for sick POWs in hospital. Protests were made in writing and verbally by Captain Seed and Major Crossley.

The case was adjourned until today, for witness to be called.

Inspector H. Sell prosecuted.

## Merchant Alleges A Swindle

A 22-year-old unemployed, Sit Ka-keung, was charged before Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C. at the Central Magistracy yesterday on two counts of obtaining money by false pretences.

It was alleged that accused obtained \$3,950 from So Fung-poo, 36, merchant, of room No. 225, Tai Kun Hotel, by pretending that he would obtain 18 passage tickets for complainant on the as Marriages to Hospitalization cases to the Luk Ho Tung Hotel, which was paid over to the accused to Canton.

Accused was arrested after returning to the Colony when So met him in the street.

As regards the second charge, it was alleged that he obtained \$140 from Wu Yung by pretending that he could obtain a Hong Kong British certificate for the complainant. This charge was dropped owing to lack of evidence.

In answer to the first charge, accused told the Court that the money was used in purchasing goods for export to Ha Nam Island. Complainant had already consented to do so. Apart from the money for the business deal, only \$1,200 was for purchasing a passage to Ha Nam Island, but the money was also used for buying another consignment of goods. In this deal, controllable No. 1276, Cheng Kwong, had a share of \$900.

The case was adjourned until today, for witness to be called.

Inspector H. Sell prosecuted.

## Paid For Jobs

"We had been engaged by a head man named Chuen Lin to work on board as members of the crew, and each of us paid him \$400 for getting us the job." That was why we were on board," said twelve Fukienese defendants in the Marine Court yesterday when charged with being on board the R.A.F. Bishopholme in Kowloon Bay on Sept. 2 without permission.

S. I. Mudd, prosecuting, said that in response to a call from the ship which was bound for Singapore, he went on board and apprehended the men.

The men told Comdr. Ryer, the Magistrate, that they came from Foochow to look for work as seamen, but they were unable to corroborate their evidence that they had paid money to Chuen Lin.

In finding the men \$10 each, Comdr. Magistrate told them that if they would co-operate with the Police to secure Chuen Lin's apprehension, they might get back their money from him.

The men told Comdr. Ryer, the Magistrate, that they came from Foochow to look for work as seamen, but they were unable to corroborate their evidence that they had paid money to Chuen Lin.

In proposing the motion Mr. Landale said:-

"I rise to move the motion standing in my name. There is a little I can add to the sentiments expressed in the motion. It would not be fitting for us to pre-judge the findings of the enquiry that I understand is now going on as to the cause of the accident but there can be little doubt that the unsuitability of Kai Tak was a contributory factor.

As the Bill is an amending Ordinance the provisions of the Principal Ordinance will apply to the new duty save so far as the contrary is provided.

The Governor has made the purchase price of interests in the land on any new transfer. Where, however, there has been no previous transfer, the value of the land on first development is substituted for the price on last transfer. It is not considered that there are many such cases.

Purchase price is determined by the consideration on any registered conveyance on sale and the Bill provides for apportionment and valuation where the property passing on the new transfer is less than that comprised in the previous transfer.

This in effect, merely passed the controversial question from one body to another.

The fund was approved after it had been reduced by about \$160,000 from the original \$265,000,000 designed to provide for an estimated 900,000 refugees and displaced persons when UNRRA ends on June 30, 1947.—Associated Press.

The Governor has made the usual order under section 2 of the Public Revenue Protection Ordinance, 1927, to give the provisions of the Bill the force of law.

Athens, Oct. 3.

Prime Minister Constantine Tsaldaris announced last night that the present Greek Government would remain unchanged.

Associated Press.

Latest arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel include Mrs. A. Drake, H. B. Herts, Mrs. L. de Frede, E. Oldfield, P. N. Shadur, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Shaver, Rev. L. V. Virendre, R. L. Thurston, W. T. M. Bowe, Cdr. B. W. Galpin, P. Jorgenson, C. Y. Leung, Mr. Bradbury, F. X. Carneiro, J. J. Cunha, Mrs. Peter, Misses T. and G. H. Pitters and G. Y. Leung.

To Mr. Londsdale, she said she did not know what political affairs were, though she later knew that Kaloo was working in the Tokko department.

She told the Court that she did not know that members of triad societies had connections with Chungking.

Funeral

The funeral of the late Mrs. Augusta Gutierrez de Pinna, wife of Mr. Henrique R. Pinna, of Far East Motors, took place yesterday at the Catholic Cemetery and was attended by many relatives and friends.

Roy. Father Q. de Asconis officiated and the chief mourners were her husband and Messrs. Antonio, Alvaro and Henry Gutierrez (brothers).

The late Mrs. Pinna died on Wednesday and is also survived by her mother, and daughter Cecilia, aged five.

Seeing her with a piece of paper with the name and address of the Dutch captain, Kaloo had her arrested with Leung.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrivals by sea, air and rail from the Far East, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc.

Arrivals by land from Manilla, India, Ceylon, Malaya, Thailand, etc.

Arrivals by land from Australia.

Arrivals by land from New Zealand.

Arrivals by land from Thailand.

Arrivals by land from India.

Arrivals by land from Ceylon.

Arrivals by land from Malaya.

Arrivals by land from Thailand.

Arrivals by land from India.

Arrivals by land from Ceylon.

Arrivals by land from Thailand.

Arrivals by land from India.

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Arrivals by land from Thailand.

Arrivals by land from India.

Arrivals by land from Ceylon.

Arrivals by land from Thailand.

## Distrust Of U.S.

Washington, Oct. 2. American officials told Reuter today they were greatly concerned over the distrust with which many influential Indians view the United States proposals for expansion of world trade and employment.

It is feared that Indian opposition—which is considered here to be based on misunderstanding of American aims—might loom as a major obstacle in the path which the United States is anxious to see international trade progress.

For this reason, it is considered very important that some way should be found to convince Indian industrialists and Government officials that American proposals do not clash with their country's ambitions to develop industrial economy.

Asked whether the United States Government opposes the industrialization of India, an official said: "Even if we think only in selfish terms, we want to see India industrialized."—Reuter.

### POST OFFICE NOTICES

**Outward Mails**  
Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

**FRIDAY, OCT. 4**

Macao, Tsinsian and Shekki (Kwongshen) 11 a.m.  
Tsunkong (Kwotchowwan) (Shuhln) noon.

Straits (Newchow) 2 p.m.  
Airmail for Singapore, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, London, Sydney and Auckland (By Air)

Kowloon C.P.O. (Reg.) 1 p.m., (Ord.) 1:30 p.m.; G.P.C. (Reg.) 1:30 p.m., (Ord.) 2 p.m.; Cube P.I. (Mindoro) 3 p.m.  
Haiphong (Oradell) 3 p.m.  
Ceylon, East and South Africa and Egypt (Marine Leopard) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Chungking and Kunming (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3:30 p.m.  
Canton (Fatsuan) 4 p.m.

**SATURDAY, OCT. 5**

Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 9:30 a.m., (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Macao, Tsinsian and Shekki (Kwong Pook Cheung) 10 a.m.  
Shanghai (Hupu) 2 p.m.  
Haiphong (Empire Labrador) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Kunming and Chungking (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3:30 p.m.  
Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

**SUNDAY, OCT. 6**

Macao, Tsinsian and Shekki (Kwongshen) (Reg.) 6 p.m./5/10, (Ord.) 10 a.m./6/10.

Canton (Sai On) (Reg.) 5 p.m./5/10, (Ord.) 10 a.m./6/10.

Airmail for Hohow, Kweihsien, Hankow and Nanking (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 6 p.m./5/10, (Ord.) 10 a.m./6/10.

Airmail for Canton, Shanghai, Tsinchow and Peiping (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 6 p.m./5/10, (Ord.) 10 a.m./6/10.

**MONDAY, OCT. 7**

Macao, Tsinsian and Shekki (Kwong Pook Cheung) 10 a.m.  
Foochow (Hafan) 10 a.m.

Hiohow (Iri) 10 a.m.  
Bangkok (Hiram) 10 a.m.  
Straits & Calcutta (Mausang) (Par.) 9:30 a.m., (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Straits, Macassar and Batavia (Foochow) (Par.) 11:30 a.m., (Ord.) noon.

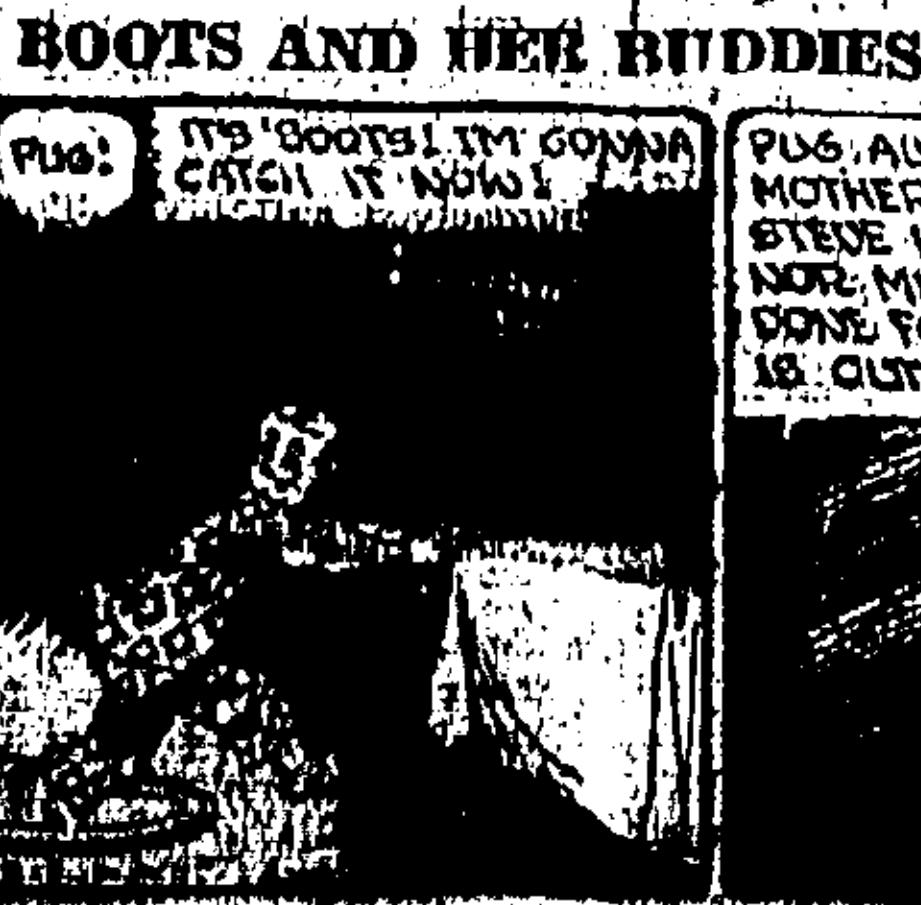
Shanghai (Fongteng) noon.  
Bangkok (Lorong) 2 p.m.

Airmail for Singapore, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, London, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1:30 p.m., (Ord.) 2 p.m.  
Amoy (Fukien) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Amoy Foochow and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3:30 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

**"JANE"**



## PEARSON'S STORY OF FATAL DRIVE

### A.P. Photog Threatened

Nuernberg, Oct. 2. The military here yesterday ordered a complete news blackout of the Nuernberg courthouse and jail.

Colonel B. C. Anderson, chief of the Security Division of the Four Men Commission which is arranging all the details of the carrying out of sentences imposed on Nazi leaders by the Tribunal on Tuesday, was told that a military policeman had made a threatening gesture with an automatic pistol when an Associated Press photographer attempted to take a picture of von Papen, who was waiting for his formal release. Unconfirmed rumours here included one that Anderson had ordered the searching of all condemned Nazi leaders to prevent suicide attempts.

German authorities have submitted a formal petition to the military government for the custody of Schacht, von Papen and Fritzsche, to free de-Nazification boards. It was indicated by an officer of the military government.—Associated Press.

### Freed Nazis In Good Spirits

Nuernberg, Oct. 2. The three acquitted Nazis were all in good spirits this morning. They all stayed one more night in the Nuernberg jail, this time "in guests of the Americans," because their travel passports were not ready.

Franz von Papen told Reuter: "It was the first good night I spent in Nuernberg cell. It was wonderful to sleep without guards flanking the doors in the cell."

"My greatest treat since the Liberation has been to read the newspaper which I have not seen for so long."

After supper, Pearson said, they decided to go for a short ride. Betty and Lo On asked if they could go. Accused said that Lo could go if he did not mind sitting at the back because there was not enough room for him in the driver's cabin.

Hans Fritzsche is leaving for Hamburg. He requested that his eight-year-old daughter should not see her father in prison, he said.—Reuter.

### PLANE TO AID SEARCH

Chengtu, Oct. 3. A search plane is being readied to team with United States soldiers who are slogging painfully across the mountains of West China, to seek lost American airmen who are believed to be enslaved by the wild Lolo tribesmen of that area.

The plane is to operate from Sichung. A rescue plane will also be held ready at Shanghai. The rescue parties are prepared to negotiate on the spot if the downed Americans are found among the Lolas.—Associated Press.

### DEATH SENTENCE

Sapporo, Oct. 2. The death sentence on Para-trooper Private Frank R. Wallrath, 22, of Long Island City, New York, on charges of desertion in combat on Luzon and two escapes from confinement has been approved by Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, commanding the 11th Airborne division. The action leaves President Truman the only authority empowered to mitigate the sentence.—Associated Press.

**SHAFT BROKEN**  
Before Pearson went into the witness box, C. Richardson, motor mechanic of the Royal Navy, said

A denial that he was drunk and driving recklessly, or that he was responsible for the accident and the death of the Chinese dancing hostess, was made by A/B Sidney Ernest Pearson before Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday when testifying on his own behalf in the resumed trial for the manslaughter of Betty Kwok.

Pearson said he had been driving for four or five years and was a motor-cycle dispatch rider for the Royal Navy. On Aug. 17, he was on shore leave from 1:30 p.m. and had tea with A/B Sissons at 5 p.m.

At 8 p.m. he met Sissons at the Canadian Cafe for dinner and shared a bottle of beer. Later they went to the Majestic Cabaret and engaged Betty Kwok and Cheung Yam-yim (Crown witness) for two hours at \$10 per hour.

Accused said he returned alone to Wellington Barracks at 10:15 p.m. to get money and the truck out of the garage because he had to return to duty at 2 a.m. the following morning. He drove to a side lane next to the cabaret and went up to fetch Sissons and the two girls to the Canadian Cafe for supper.

### Dispatch Rider

Shortly after reaching the cafe, Pearson added, Lo On (another Crown witness) offered to sell a bottle of whisky. They refused because Lo wanted \$50 and the brand was not known to them. Lo gave them each a sample to drink but they still refused after which Lo put the bottle away in an attache case.

Mr. M. A. da Silva, defending Pearson, said that as a dispatch driver he had often to see high ranking officials so that he had to be careful in drinking. If he were found drunk his license might be taken away.

After supper, Pearson said, they decided to go for a short ride. Betty and Lo On asked if they could go. Accused said that Lo could go if he did not mind sitting at the back because there was not enough room for him in the driver's cabin.

Some circles believe the Chinese Reds may eventually carry on a war of resistance against the Government from bases in Mongolia and Manchuria. Meanwhile official American-Kuomintang quarters flatly denied General Chou En-lai's charge yesterday that the Central Government was seeking to negotiate a \$200,000,000 deal with the United States for the supply of weapons, bombs, bullets, "to kill thousands of a programme for reorganization of the Army, including immediate determination of the location of 18 Red divisions."

General George Marshall or Mr. Leighton Stuart may answer General Chou En-lai's charge yesterday that the Government is still on the offensive against Harbin. It quoted General Huang Shih-kui as saying he would move Chiang's Manchurian headquarters from Mukden to Changchun after Harbin was occupied.

"It is neither being blueprinted nor contemplated," said one executive. Other sources pointed out that it was not President Truman's policy to sell arms to China when the country was embroiled in civil war.

As the truck proceeded up Island Road he saw several pot holes and had to move to the left of the road. Suddenly something struck the offside of the truck and, as a result, the steering wheel was forced out of his hands. The vehicle turned to the left and before he could pull it to the right, it went over the road.

To Mr. A. J. Clifford, Crown Counsel, accused denied that he and Sissons had shared three-quarters of the bottle of whisky. He also denied Mr. Clifford's suggestion that he was drunk, driving recklessly and because of his recklessness the car fell off the road, resulting in the death of Betty Kwok.

**Shaft Broken**  
Before Pearson went into the witness box, C. Richardson, motor mechanic of the Royal Navy, said

1. The Communists to produce immediately a list of candidates for the proposed anti-party State Council.

2. Immediate implementation

### BY EDGAR MARTIN

YOU WERE FRESH AND VERY PRESUMPTUOUS THIS EVENING WHEN THEY WERE TRYING SO HARD TO MAKE A NICE DIVINED PARTY I'M NOT LIVING HERE ANY MORE. PUG ILL WAS OVERRIDING ON YOU - TO LOOK AFTER THEM, I MEAN!

IF YOU AND I TRIED TO GET THE REST OF THE NIGHT, WE COULD GET IT OVER WITHIN AN HOUR. I'LL TALK TO YOU FOR A FEW MINUTES.

### Words, Words, Words

Nuernberg, Oct. 2.

The six millionth word of copy transmitted through the British copy room at the International Military Tribunal here was filed on judgment day by Eric Bourne, chief of Reuters' team of correspondents reporting the trial of Nazi war criminals.

Bourne is one of the four or five British correspondents who have witnessed most of the trial from start to finish.

The British Army Signals reported today that they handled 192,644 words from correspondents to the press yesterday, "sentence" day. The previous highest daily total was 112,000 on the opening day of the trial.

"The English do not hesitate to use all the methods of war against a peaceful population. The foreign press has repeatedly told of the fierce treatment by English soldiers of peaceful civilians," says the magazine.

The article asserts that recent events leave no doubt that Holland intends completely to restore its reign.

"The creation of a general commission on Indonesian affairs shows that ruling circles in Holland and their London patrons do not even think of recognizing the sovereignty of the Indonesian Republic. The Dutch Government verbally stands for a peaceful settlement of the question, but in deed carries out a policy of brute force. It is striving with the aid of weapons to force its will on the Indonesian people and Government."—Reuter.

Attogether during the ten months of the trial they have handled 6,125,000 words.—Reuters.

**MOSCICKI DEAD**

Geneva, Oct. 3. Ignace Moscicki, 70, former President of the Polish Republic, died today.

The case was adjourned to this morning.

**NATIONALIST DRIVE STEPPED UP**

Nanking, Oct. 2. The Nationalist columns have speeded up the drive on Kalgan, especially from the southwest where the vanguards are now less than 30 miles from the major Communist base.

Much speculation was aroused by the reported visit of top-ranking Communist leader Mao Tse-tung to Mongolia and Manchuria.

Some circles believe the Chinese Reds may eventually carry on a war of resistance against the Government from bases in Mongolia and Manchuria. Meanwhile official American-Kuomintang quarters flatly denied General Chou En-lai's charge yesterday that the Central Government was seeking to negotiate a \$200,000,000 deal with the United States for the supply of weapons, bombs, bullets, "to kill thousands of

of a programme for reorganization of the Army, including immediate determination of the location of 18 Red divisions."

The newspaper said there had been other reports on the appearance in the area of a poisonous chemical sweetening agent which it dubbed "murder sugar." Local police are investigating the source of the chemical.—Associated Press.

**THREE-PRONGED DRIVE**

The Government is driving on Kalgan from three sides and one column is reported only 36 miles from the city.

The Catholic paper "Social Welfare" in Peking reported that Government is still on the offensive against Harbin. It quoted General Huang Shih-kui as saying he would move Chiang's Manchurian headquarters from Mukden to Changchun after Harbin was occupied.

The Chinese press in Nanking said that Chiang would persist with plans to hold the National Assembly on Nov. 12 as scheduled, irrespective of whether Communists and minor parties were represented.—Reuters and Associated Press.

**MURDER OF AIR CREWS**

Tokyo, Oct. 2. A despatch to the "Yomiuri Shimbun" reported 38 persons dead and 1,500 ill at Nagatan Niigata Prefecture on the North Honshu coast, after eating food prepared with a poisonous chemical sweetening agent served at a banquet celebrating the 20th anniversary of a chemical company on Oct. 1.

The newspaper said there had been other reports on the appearance in the area of a poisonous chemical sweetening agent which it dubbed "murder sugar." Local police are investigating the source of the chemical.—Associated Press.

**MURDER OF AIR CREWS**

Tokyo, Oct. 2. The arrest and confinement in Sugamo prison of seven Japanese army officers, including four generals, in connection with the execution of 31 B-29 crewmen in Fukuoka area during the war, has been announced by the SCAP legal section.

It also disclosed the arrest of two others in connection with the execution of six Navy airmen in French Indo-China and two officers of the Japanese submarine I-8 in connection with the execution of the survivors of sinking ships.—Associated Press.

### H.K. DOLLAR EFFECT ON CANTON COMMODITIES

Canton, Oct. 3. The rise of the Hong Kong dollar to over CNS800 has the tendency of raising commodity prices here in general and may have far-reaching effects, in the opinion of merchants.

In money exchange circles, the rise of the Hong Kong dollar is said to be due to the suspension of cotton yarn and cloth from Shanghai to South China. The Hong Kong dollar was kept down because the Hong Kong dollar here was kept low. As cotton yarn is not coming here from Shanghai, the Chinese dollar is not in demand.

As a result, the Hong Kong dollar is now going up from CNS700 to over CNS800, which should be the normal rate, the Hong Kong dollar being rated one-fourth of the greenback.

A Shanghai report stated that a plan has been mapped out for moving cotton yarn and cloth to South China and has been submitted to the Executive Yuan by the All-China Spinning and Weaving Control Commission.

The report said that the Executive Yuan will present this plan before its regular meeting for formal approval. The proposed scheme will fix the quantity to be shipped, the figures for which will be based on present production and the actual requirements of South China during 1946 and 1947.

The price of cotton yarn here is going up, owing to scarcity, and 20's Double Horse was quoted as high as \$73,000.—Associated Press.

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**CHINESE Y.M.C.A.**

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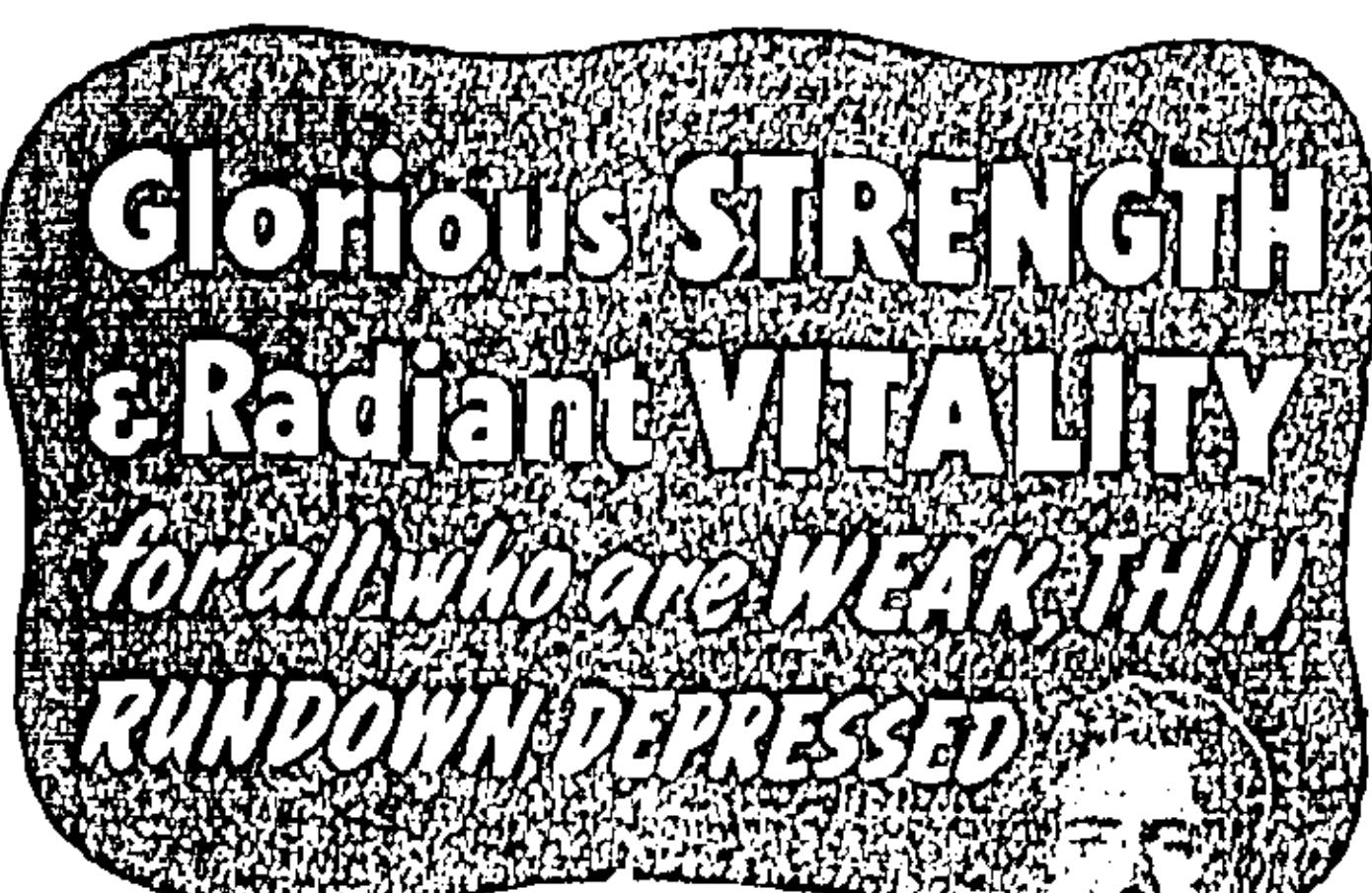
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HONGKONG-BANGKOK... Thursday 10th Oct.

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Tired, Depressed. Your body never  
has an adequate daily supply of these  
life-giving Minerals, and the nourish-  
ment they bring.

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vibrant. You glow with  
new-found health and energy.  
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## SEEKING A PLAN

No great hopes could ever have been entertained that the Palestine Conference, still sitting in London, would reach conclusion before both Arab and Jewish delegations had been convened. The discussions so far have been amicable but unproductive of anything new. They have been continued in an exposition of the plan drawn up by Anglo-American experts and accepted by the British Government, and the presentation by the representatives of the existing Arab States (who are the only other parties to the Conference) of their plan for the creation of another Arab State in Palestine. The absence of the Palestinian Arabs is not of great importance, because there can be little doubt that they would endorse this second plan and therefore that it constitutes the Arab case. A very simple case it would be for the Jewish aspirations, born of the Balfour Declaration, by which were undoubtedly bound—and nurtured to exotic growth by the terrible sufferings of the Jewish people under Hitler. There is no slight chance that the Jews would accept, or that we could tell them to accept, a plan which made no provision for a National Home of any kind. It is, however, known that some of them would accept partition, not indeed according to the experts' plan, but with substantial geographical and political modifications of that plan. That is no doubt one reason why the refusal of the Zionist Council to attend the Conference seems to have been hotly debated within that body. But the main reason for a reiteration of that refusal is that some of those whom they wish to appoint as delegates are still interned in Palestine. The reasons for that internment are well understood. If the British Government could not accept the Mufti as an Arab delegate because of his past, they must find a natural difficulty in accepting Jews suspected of condoning or inspiring terrorism. There is nevertheless one course which might be adopted, namely, to bring those suspected to trial. It might even be that the prospect of a trial would be enough to induce a Jewish delegation to attend the Conference, and to state officially what the Jewish proposals are. They would, of course, be useless unless they fell very far short of the ambitions of the extremists. Yet a statement of the more moderate Jewish case might help to evolve from the Conference a plan, rejected indeed by all extremists, but on which the British Government might stand with the support of all impartial world opinion and with the hope eventually of at least some local support from moderates.

Goering, after acknowledging that he thought the Normandy assault was a diversion and that the real attack would come elsewhere, feebly explained that he failed to hurl the Luftwaffe against the British ports and mounting areas "because of my extreme shortage of planes." "We didn't know you were sending so many troops," Goering added impatiently.

Hitler, when finally he forced himself to view the Normandy landings as a fait accompli, pinned his hopes on a fantastic entrapment of as many thousands of troops as the Allies could cram into their lodgment area above Caen and St. Lo. General Jodl, Chief of the German Command Staff, said: "Goebbels backed him up because of the propaganda value. It would be better for morale to trap a large number of invading troops and cut them to pieces than to crush the guard as it landed."

Schirach, who was in Austria, then said that Goebbels' propaganda was tremendously successful. "Goebbels oversold this idea to the point where Hitler was taken in by his own propaganda. Goebbels painted such an alluring picture of the most gigantic trap in history that Hitler began to believe it. He kept ordering his generals to let a few more thousand troops ashore before we strike." I had hours of discussion with Ribbentrop. At one of our talks I put a question to him point-blank, "Why did you always obey Hitler?"

He replied: "In 1941 I had a disagreement with Hitler over a decoration. I had a decoration in mind, and Hitler wanted to change it. He was doing our best to understand this situation. Inevitably anything that appears in a British-licensed newspaper in Berlin is automatically regarded by the majority of Germans as having British official support, and it is doubly difficult because almost everything that appears in the Russian-controlled Press probably does, in fact, have official Russian support."

At the end of March, 1945, Hitler, absolutely certain of a last-minute miracle, called a meeting of top Nazis and Gauleiters, including many whose cities had been bombed from under them.

"Everyone expected to be told that Germany was quitting the war," Speer said. "Instead, Hitler got up and talked enthusiastically about secret weapons which he would introduce at the crucial moment."

"He then said that certain cities might have to be defended to the death as part of the plan. To be sure the Gauleiters wouldn't surrender their cities he gave each of them a medal in advance."

In April, 1945, with the Ruhr fatally encircled, Hitler probably wanted to pinch himself to see whether he was still invincible. But in this dark hour, according to Dr. Brandt, came the biggest lift of all. Franklin D. Roosevelt died on April 12.

Hitler was ecstatic. "You see, it is just as I told you," he told Brandt. "Providence has killed Roosevelt to demonstrate my rightness!"

Only 10 days later Hitler was contemplating suicide.

**THE MISSING DEFENDANTS**

Madrid, Oct. 2.

The non-party newspaper Ya, in commenting on the Nuremberg trial, declared today: "The whole Western world, except the Communists and the Soviet sympathizers, thinks the Russian representatives should have been alongside the accused at Nuremberg instead of the judges. The invasion of Finland by the Soviet was a typical war of aggression."

The Madrid public appeared to think the verdicts reasonably fair, some showing surprise that von Papen escaped and others being shocked at the death sentence on Ribbentrop.

He said I had been the direct cause of his death, and in killing the Führer I had wiped out the future of the Reich.

I became upset. He looked like death. He seemed unable to breathe. He was very pale, and you could see the veins standing out on his forehead. I thought he would die. I seized his hand and took an oath that I would always stand behind him, no matter what he might plan or do. He rallied and thanked me. We parted not too friendly."

Ribbentrop paused, his eyes ringed with black, and stared blankly at the cell walls as he added: "I have never been able to get over that scene. I never disagreed with the Führer again for fear I might cause a stroke and kill him outright."

Each time I came to his cell to talk with him, Ribbentrop was pacing back and forth, and his inevitable greeting was, "Doctor, what will I do? What will I do?"

Fearing he might be crackling mentally, I consulted his secretary. But Miss—matter-of-factly replied, "Oh, no, doctor,

## HITLER'S D-DAY ORDERS

Probably no event of the war left as many unanswered questions as the Allied thrust into Normandy in June, 1944.

"Why didn't you develop your beaches more strongly?" I asked Speer, the genius-in-chief of the Atlantic Wall.

Speer replied with solemnity: "I walked over those beaches myself with the heads of Naval intelligence. They told me that no landing of any large body of troops over a beach of that type was an absolute naval impossibility."

The Navy told me that the only way to mount an invasion would be through a port. So I devoted myself to fortifying the ports."

Grand Admiral Doenitz said: "I would have considered it an

By Dr. D. M. KELLEY

chief psychiatrist at the Nuremberg Trials

impossibility to transport an entire army over an open strip of sand."

Goering, apparently sensing his Führer's new trust in last-minute miracles, played up to it. Long before Hiroshima, he told Hitler that the Reich would soon have an atomic bomb.

When I questioned Speer about this, he sneered: "We weren't within years of developing an atomic bomb. Goering was always talking through his hat."

Speier had the unpleasant job of implementing Goering's pipe-dreams. He recalled his embarrassment over the jet plane which Goering prematurely advertised to Hitler.

"We had produced one jet plane, just a single model for trial purposes," he related. "Goering had a look at it. He rushed off and brought Hitler down to see it. He told Hitler that here was a secret weapon that would win the war."

"Hitler wanted to know how many we had. Goering waved his arm and said, 'My Führer, we can have 500 within a week.'

Schirach, who was in Austria, then said that Goebbels' propaganda was tremendously successful. "Goebbels oversold this idea to the point where Hitler was taken in by his own propaganda. Goebbels painted such an alluring picture of the most gigantic trap in history that Hitler began to believe it. He kept ordering his generals to let a few more thousand troops ashore before we strike."

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I cite this example because it seems to me typical of the difficulties under which we labour in various problems.

**By J. L. HODSON**

good deal of pre-censorship. But goes on the correspondent that is morally in advance of, and is more civilised than, that employed by some of our critics.

Let us turn various existing situations inside out and put the British where others stand. Consider Palestine: Suppose the Americans held the mandate and our official British representatives had sat on two committees with them, and mutually agreed on a plan; while doing so the Zionists in Britain had been describing the Americans as Nazis; finally, after long delays during which the situation in Palestine had gravely worsened, our Government had said they could take no part in accepting any sort of responsibility for a country whose affairs we had been taking the lead in and expressing opinions on, because the Government, our own elections were coming off in a few months' time. I wonder what the world would say of us?

**Inside Out**

The graver disadvantage seems to me this—that we are using methods and reasoning that is morally in advance of, and is more civilised than, that employed by some of our critics.

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**Symbolic Picture**

I was personally glad that the Americans were quite stiff with Marshal Tito over getting the release of their airmen. Bluntness can be a virtue. On the other hand the new open diplomacy at the Paris Peace Conference shows

signs of falling down.

Mr. Harold Nicolson described the other day watching the Russian delegation march in, over 30 of them, in military formation like a phalanx, including detectives and security men; and next

he ran into our A. V. Alexander,

leader of the British delegation,

just then, alone climbing the staircase, no detectives about him and smoking his pipe. Sornethin

in those pictures is symbolic of both countries. How reconcilable they are!

May we shall have to make some detours. I'm reminded of journeying in the Western Desert:

where your compass bearing or

your object brought you un

expectedly into unexpected salt marshes or wadis which put you out of

your track. You had to go round

## CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



CARNIVAL COPR. 1946 BY HEA SERVICE, INC. T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"I got his pants! We ain't takin' no chances with No. 5776—he's escaped from practically every penitentiary in the middle west!"

## BY THE WAY

By BEACHCOMBER

Yesterday nine-year-old Mimie Sloperner was elected Dried Egg Queen of Bosphamton.

In speech of welcome the Mayor said: "The men and women of today are the boys and girls of yesterday, mainly because the old will be dead by the time the children are middle-aged." He then presented the newly elected Queen with a stick of home-grown licorice. In accepting the gift on behalf of herself and her Maids of Honour, Mimie Sloperner said: "I will not let Bosphamton down." The proud mother, Mrs. Mabel Sloperner, smiled through her tears and said: "I never thought our Mimie could do it." "Do what?" queried a bystander. But willing hands dragged the intruder away, and the mother's modest "I don't know" was drowned in a thunder of sympathetic cheers.

## The Better Part

In these songs his pauses were as eloquent as his singing.

(Music Critic).

Surely a splendid member of the audience is justified in saying: "Then why not have just the pauses, filled with delicious and refreshing silence?"

When Broccoli sang Tristram Rustipuzzi (Isleut) refused to come within eight paces during the loud bits. The wise old girl remembered the occasion when Stromboli had taken a great breath, and then let it out in such a roar ("like that of a wounded beast"), wrote a critic, "that her absurd flaxen wig was lifted clean off her head and wafted into the orchestra pit, where it landed in the cozy aperture of a big brass instrument and mercifully clogged it for eight bars."

## Has It Come To Stay?

Asks Bishop

The first horse-piano is on view, but it is only for export. It is shaped like a horse, and the player sits astride it and drives it like a motor-bicycle. On its neck is a thing like a typewriter, and the rider produces melody by tapping on this as he goes along. It is thought that the unfamiliarity of the idea and the odd look of the machine will make a great appeal to the illiterate peoples of Papua, for whom special horse-pianos of diminutive proportions are being made.

## Song

He worked in a livery stables, So no one expressed surprise At the spots as large as ostrich eggs Before his bloodshot eyes.

# MOVES ON TURCO-SOVIET FRONTIER

## Military Measures By Red Army Reported

### Big Four To Meet

Paris, Oct. 2.  
An early meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers is expected to follow today's return to Paris by Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary.

It is generally thought that the four Foreign Ministers wish to consult on the next stage of the Paris conference—10 days of plenary session between Oct. 5, which is the date fixed for the end of the work in the committees, and Oct. 15 when the conference is due to finish.

The Big Four before leaving Paris will also almost certainly discuss the rest of their future international engagements which are—1. The "final phase" of the conference which consists of drafting definitive versions of the five treaties by the Council of Foreign Ministers. 2. The actual signature of the five treaties. 3. The date of the opening of talks by the Big Four on the first stages of the peace settlement for Germany, tentatively set for November 4. The co-ordination of the above with the General Assembly of the United Nations. Reuter.

### U.S. Carrier To Visit Izmir

London, Oct. 2.  
As reports reaching here tonight from Istanbul spoke of fortifications and other military measures on the Russian side of the Turkish frontier, the disclosure was made by the State Department spokesman in Washington that the American aircraft-carrier Randolph will call at the Turkish port of Izmir, on the approaches to the Dardanelles, during its Mediterranean cruise this month.

A Reuter despatch from Istanbul added that military manoeuvres had been going on regularly for months past and had now been intensified. Russian planes were making flights over the frontier.

The State Department spokesman in Washington declined to comment on the meaning of the move to send the Randolph within two days the forceful statement by the Secretary of Navy, Mr. James Forrestal, explaining the presence of American Fleet units in the Mediterranean: "to protect United States' interests and support United States policies in the area."

The Randolph will join the powerful American naval force already operating in the Mediterranean, and its plan to visit New Delhi (late in October of 1947) comes therefore at a particularly opportune moment.

"Enlightened leaders in the new India are fully conscious of the necessity of India's full participation in international institutions. Few can doubt that Asia will loom ever larger in the world picture from now on," he concluded.—Associated Press.

**Serious View**

Reporting earlier today that the Secretaries of State, War and Navy were considering sending the Randolph to Izmir, the "Washington Post" columnist wrote: "This is the best indication of the serious view taken here of the developments in the Russian-Turkish controversy over the Dardanelles."

The State Department failed to confirm earlier reports that the Turkish Government had approached the United States Government seeking advice regarding the latest Soviet note.

Responsible diplomatic quarters in Washington say, however, that United States and British officials are keeping close touch with the Turkish Foreign Office.

**Rejection?**

It is understood that Ankara is still preparing to reply to the latest Soviet proposals and is expected to consult both London and Washington on the contents before its despatch to Moscow. It is generally assumed in informed quarters in Washington that the Turkish note will be one of rejection.

Meanwhile, the serious view taken in the Turkish press of the second Soviet note proposing joint Soviet-Turkish defence of the Turkish Straits (Dardanelles and Bosphorus) was reinforced today by reports current in Turkish circles of fortification and other military measures on the Russian side of the Turkish frontier.

These reports said that hasty fortification work was going on all along the Caucasian frontier, and that men and women over 40 had been observed emplacing many anti-aircraft batteries and searchlights.

**War Games**

Military manoeuvres they added, had been going on regularly for months past and now had been intensified. Russian planes were making flights over the frontier.

They also said that all inhabitants of the frontier area over 60 had lately been ordered to move into the interior of the country.

A new fortified town is being built by the Russians opposite the Turkish town of Kars, claimed by Soviet Armenia, according to these reports. Named New Kars, it is lit up at night and can be clearly seen from distance.

Since delivery of the most recent note emphasising the Russian view that the defence of the Straits should be a joint responsibility of the Black Sea powers, Turkey has taken additional military precautions.

**New Soviet Policy**

Fulhi Atay, editor of the semi-official newspaper Ulus, commenting today on the new Soviet note, says, according to the Ankara Radio: "The problem lies not in revision of the statute of the Straits, but in the new expansionist policies of the Soviet—if the Soviet demand were accepted, this would mean punishment of that very Turkish state which, during the war, was entirely on the side of the Allies."

Turkey always acted according to the advice of the Allies, even when she was signing various documents with Germany," Mr. Atay added.

The editor of the newspaper "Akşam," commenting on the same subject today, says: "The pretensions of the Soviet are no groundless that they must evoke the memory of the passage of two German ships in the first World War. No other arguments can be found by them to demand the right to control the Straits."—Reuter.

### Greek Belief In Third War

Athens, Oct. 2.

"The policy of the present Greek Government is based on the expectation of war between the Anglo-Saxon powers and the Soviet Union," said Dr. Dimitri Partsalides, leader of the Greek Communist Party, in a statement to Reuters on behalf of EAM, the National Liberation Party, a Left Wing coalition of which he is the General Secretary.

### ENGAGED BY R/T

Auckland, Oct. 2.  
The engagement by radio telephone of an American girl and a New Zealand airman who have never met has been announced.

The happy couple are Bernice Green, of Kansas City, and Lending Aircraftman Jim Fitzsimmons, of Auckland. The romance began when Fitzsimmons wrote to Miss Green, whose address he had received from an American service man.

Fitzsimmons, who is a plumber, expects to leave the air force shortly. His father-in-law, who is also a plumber, has promised he will employ him in the United States.—Associated Press.

### German War Potential

Berlin, Oct. 2.

The Allied Control Authority Co-ordinating Committee took important steps towards the destruction of Germany's industrial war potential today with the signing of a directive to zone commanders introducing a joint plan of liquidation.

Till now each zone has set about destroying the Industrial war potential in its own way—a method which has proved confusing and has given rise to disagreement.

The new plan enables the Allies to know exactly what is to be done and what actually is being done in each zone.—Reuter.

### GERMAN PROTEST

Hamburg, Oct. 2.

A 10-minute strike is expected to take place in many Berlin factories as a protest against the Nuernberg sentences.

The organ of the Free Trade Unions in Berlin said today: "Those sentenced to terms of imprisonment are just as guilty as those sentenced to death. Why should they get away with it? They, too, deserve death."

Reuter.

### BRITAIN CAN MAKE IT

London, Oct. 3.

The "Britain Can Make It" exhibition, now drawing 20,000 visitors daily, was visited yesterday by trade buyers from Britain, and Skillwicks in Czechoslovakia, Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Finland, Rotterdam, Netherlands East Indies, India and Australia.—Associated Press.

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London, Oct. 3.

At Madrid Sir Sholto Douglass, C.-in-C. of the British army of Germany, addressed last night that he had ordered an urgent

### I.L.O. And Asia

Montreal, Oct. 3.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization yesterday unanimously ratified the agreement associating the I.L.O. with the United Nations.

Edward J. Phelan, I.L.O. director, told the conference that the organization must "pay greater attention to Asiatic problems than we have done in the past."

He said: "I feel it is a privilege and honour for the I.L.O. that it is responsible for holding the first great international conference in India, which will be sent forward to the Chief Executive Committee of the Constituent Assembly for re-drafting and elaboration."—Reuter.

### SHOULD BE PUNISHED

Frankfurt, Oct. 2.

The State Assembly of Greater Hesse today demanded the punishment of Frische, von Papen and Schacht, the three men who were yesterday acquitted by the Nuernberg tribunal.

The Assembly thus adopted in principle a proposal by the Social Democratic Party of Greater Hesse that the three men should be brought before a German court and charged with high treason.

The proposal has been sent to the Chief Executive Committee of the Constituent Assembly for re-drafting and elaboration.—Reuter.

### No Pleas Yet

Nuernberg, Oct. 2.

No pleas for clemency had been filed up to early tonight by the defence council in the Nuernberg trial for any of the eleven condemned Nazis who await the hangman's day, on Oct. 16.

There was some speculation here today whether Hermann Goering and his fellow condemned might go to the gallows without asking for mercy. They have until Saturday to file pleas.

There appeared to be little chance, however, that the Allied Control Commission in Berlin would be inclined to change the International Tribunal's verdicts of the "death by hanging" ruling, particularly in the light of the Soviet protest against sparing Hess's life and the acquittal of three others.

Four generals representing the Allied Control Commission tonight in Nuernberg Court-house worked out the plans for the execution.—Reuter.

### GOERING GIVES HIS LAST INTERVIEW

London, Oct. 2.

Hermann Goering, the man whose guilt was "unique in its enormity" in his last interview in the condemned cell at Nuernberg said he presumed some of the German people would curse him.

Goering replied to a number of questions put to him by the London "Evening Standard" correspondent, one being: "Where do you think you will stand in German history? What do you consider the opinion of the German people of you today and what will it be 20 years hence?"

Goering's reply was: "At present there is no such thing as 'German people' and therefore there cannot exist 'opinion of the German people.' I presume some will curse me as there is no possibility for objective opinion. Also I obviously had political enemies. Others I dare say will believe that I did all I could to safeguard the peace and understand that when peace could not be kept that I did all I could to win the war."

"Twenty years hence the German people will think about me what propaganda has said in the meantime. Fifty years, hence if the German people still exist then it will judge me and my endeavour fairly."

Another question put to Goering was "What of Germany's future? Will Germany in the next years accept a system closely approaching the Russian one?"

Goering replied: "That does not depend on the German people but on the true intentions of the Anglo-American states and their willingness to stand up for their own interests."

**The Bomb**

Goering believes possession of the atomic bomb decides the fate of the world, and "if they the United States, do not hold its lead in this field, it will mean the extinction of the world."

Goering believes Stalin was the most outstanding Allied war leader, including Churchill and Roosevelt. Goering's views, the "Standard" reported, were expressed in his "last" interview, given in the condemned cell where he sits waiting for death.

"Do you think those have been fair trials?" the "Standard" asked.

**Not Shirked Death**

Goering countered with: "It would have to be determined what 'fair' means. As things are, the court could not be objective as the trial was a political one. One really could not say that all the possibilities of the defence were at my disposal."

—

New York, Oct. 2.

Mr. Averell Harriman, former U.S. Ambassador in London, whom President Truman appointed as Secretary of Commerce in succession to Mr. Henry Wallace, arrived in New York on his return from Britain today.

—

### Wanted By Noone

Nuernberg, Oct. 2.

Franz von Papen—a free man since his acquittal by the Nuernberg war crimes tribunal yesterday—was today refused permission to enter the French zone of Germany.

He had expected to set off by road early tomorrow morning to join his wife in Ravenshaw, 12 miles from Friedrichshaven, and his application for visa went forward to the French National Security Office at Baden-Baden immediately he was acquitted.

Tonight the French authorities issued an official refusal of his request for a visa.

Von Papen will probably seek permission from the British authorities to go to Hamburg where his 23-year-old daughter lives.—Reuter.

**Rally Falls Flat**

Berlin, Oct. 3.

Banners and placards demanding death for all of those tried at Nuernberg were displayed at an outdoor rally sponsored by the Leftist Socialist Unity Party in the Russian sector of Berlin to-day.

Although the speakers voiced sharp criticism of the verdicts, the response of the chilled audience of 1,000 was dull and no protest developed.

Earlier in the day, sporadic demonstrations had been reported in the Soviet sector protesting that some were sentenced to jail.—Associated Press.

**ATHENS, OCT. 2.**

Members of the Greek Government, headed by Dr. Constantine Tsaldaris, which resigned on Saturday when King George returned to his country, were sworn in tonight as the new and exclusive Royalist Government. Archbishop Damaskinos, ex-Regent, administered the oath in the presence of the King.—Reuter.

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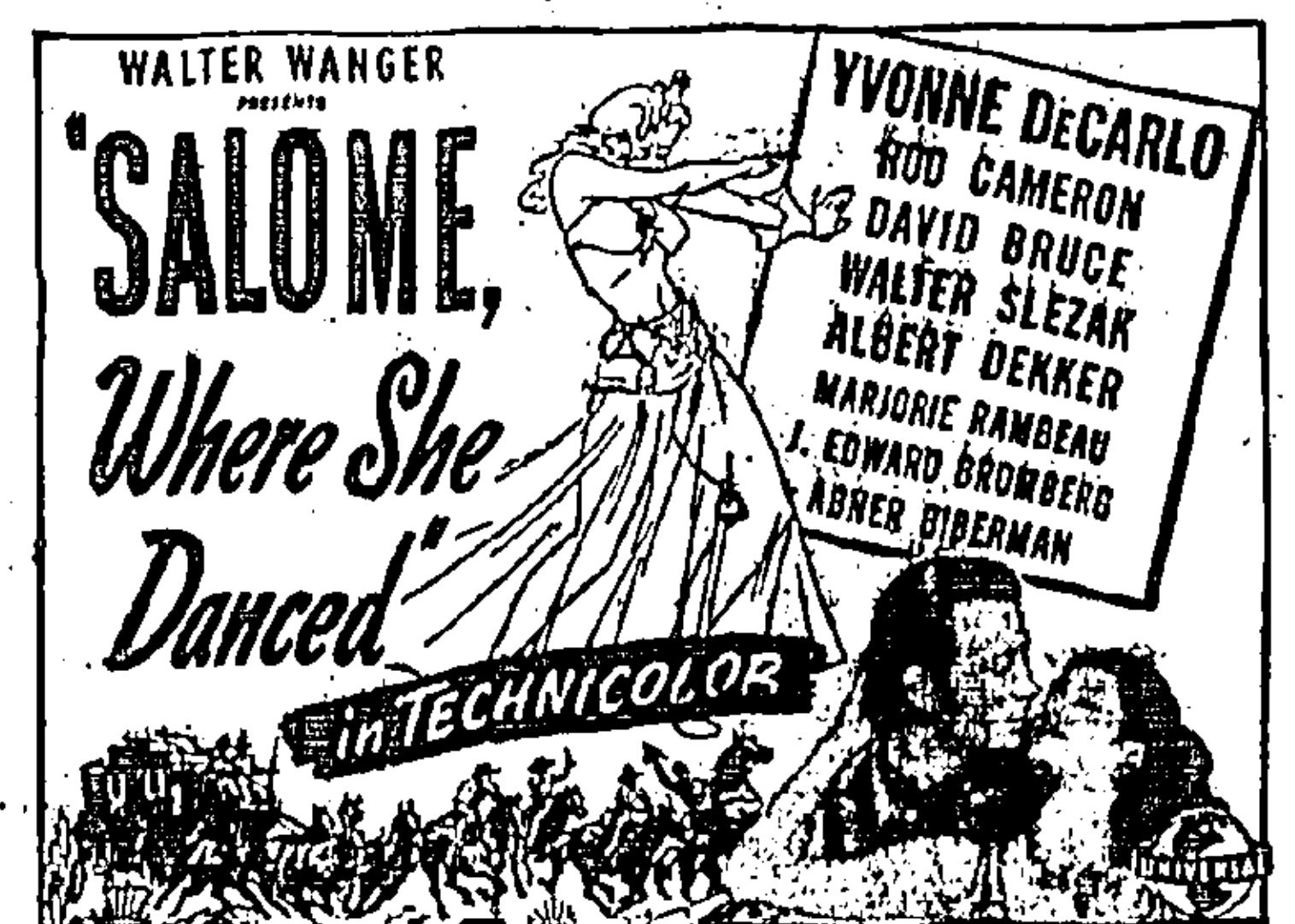


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CLARK GABLE IN **"HONKY TONK"**

THE CHINA MAIL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1946.

## YUGOSLAV MANOEUVRES AT PARIS CONFERENCE

Paris, Oct. 2.  
The Balkan and Finnish Economic Committee of the Paris Conference today voted in favour of incorporating in the draft Bulgarian treaty the principle of free international traffic on the Danube.

Voting was eight votes for and five against. The Russians' own proposal that the Danube question should be settled by the Danube states themselves—which include Russia, since she acquired Bessarabia from Rumania—was defeated by the same voting line-up.

India abstained in both votes. All the "ungreed" clauses of the Bulgarian treaty establishing the principle of a most favoured nation treatment for the United Nations for 18 months after the signature of the treaty, were adopted.

Mr. Willard Thorp (United States) proposed that reparations to be paid by Hungary should be reduced to \$50,000,000 instead of \$75,000,000 proposed in the Foreign Ministers' draft. Under the agreed clause of the draft treaty, Hungary was to pay \$50,000,000 and \$25,000,000 to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

### Not Valid?

Mr. Thorp said the United States, since March this year, had sent three notes to the Russian Government saying the situation in Hungary was critical and urging constructive action by the three Powers, but no action had been taken.

Without replying to the substance of the United States proposal M. Fedor Gusev (Russia), objected that it had no legal validity as it was not filed within the time limit.

It was agreed that the chairman should consult with the competent authorities of the conference as to whether or not the United States amendment could be admitted. The committee then adjourned.

### Manoeuvres By Yugoslavia

The Italian Political and Territorial committee of the conference spent the first 50 minutes of its meeting earlier today deciding how the future constitution of the proposed free territory of Trieste should be discussed. A Soviet proposal that the committee should first consider the articles of the draft treaty setting out the general principle for the statute already agreed on by the Big Four, was rejected by eleven votes to eight.

Mr. Mosha Pijade (Yugoslavia) clashed with the chairman, Mr. Leif Egeland (South Africa) over the ten-minute speech limit. Mr. Pijade read a prepared speech at a tremendous rate in an effort to keep up with the time limit. After eight minutes the chairman warned him and he became confused when trying to jump some passages.

After two false starts he began reading again at an even faster pace until the chairman called on him to stop. Mr. Pijade protested that he needed a "few minutes more" and when this was refused he tried to continue, remaining on his feet.

Finally the chairman allowed him two minutes extra to complete his speech.

Denying that the sub-committee had failed to agree because Yugoslavia would not make concessions, Mr. Pijade declared: "The United States and British proposals for the regime in Trieste all reveal that Trieste is not to become a free demilitarised territory under international administration, but a military base under Anglo-American domination."

Jewish opinion in London is disappointed by the postponement, spokesmen stressing the urgency of some decision in the face of the mounting tide of extremism in Palestine.

Meanwhile, informed quarters believe the Jewish Agency Executive will continue negotiations with Britain aimed at removing the difficulties which have, so far, kept the Jewish delegation away from the talks.

### Need For Haste

There will be at least two changes in the situation when the conference resumes. Firstly, the United Nations General Assembly will be over—so there will be no immediate possibility of debating the Palestine situation before it if negotiations break down. Secondly, the United States Congressional elections will be over—so that the United States policy may be less preoccupied with the influence of the Jewish-American vote.

Jewish opinion in London is disappointed by the postponement, spokesmen stressing the urgency of some decision in the face of the mounting tide of extremism in Palestine.

A Compromise  
Poland proposed that the Trieste statute should be reconsidered by the Big Four who should allow Yugoslavia an

New Labour Troubles

New York, Oct. 3.

While some hope persisted of an early settlement of the second costly maritime strike within a month, two other major labour disputes in the United States continued yesterday with increasing intensity.

The Government's Conciliation Director, Mr. Edward Warren, called all parties concerned with the maritime walkout into a continuous session in a determined effort to effect a settlement.

However, most ports remained paralyzed. In New York, where an estimated 8,000 pickets were active, no activities in foreign vessels were continued.

The Swedish-American Line said the liner "Gripsholm" was not affected and was prepared to sail on Friday with 500 passengers for Gothenburg. — Associated Press.

The Swedish-American Line said the liner "Gripsholm" was not affected and was prepared to sail on Friday with 500 passengers for Gothenburg. — Associated Press.

### CORDELL HULL SERIOUS

Washington, Oct. 3.  
Fears for the life of Cordell Hull mounted on his 75th birthday as he sailed to Italy from a cerebral haemorrhage. A hospital bulletin said his condition still remains serious.

—Associated Press.

A compromise agreement was reached tonight on the problem of the 200,000 Magyars whom it is proposed should be transferred from Czechoslovakia to Hungary. At a short session of the sub-committee of the Hungarian Political and Territorial Committee a formula was reached which will be acceptable to both Hungary and Czechoslovakia. A group of experts assembled immediately after a secret session to prepare details for submission to the sub-committee later tonight.

Reuter.

## TALKS ON PALESTINE ARE ADJOURNED

London, Oct. 2.  
The Palestine Conference adjourned today until Dec. 16 after holding six full sessions in four weeks; hearing the British plan for provincial autonomy for Palestine and the Arab counter-plan for setting up an independent Arab state; failing to achieve the participation either of Jewish organisations or Palestinian Arabs; and failing to reach any decisions.

An official communiqué issued after today's full session said Dec. 16 was the earliest date at which the conference could reconvene in view of the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in New York and the Foreign Secretary's commitments in the Council of Foreign Ministers.

This morning's purely formal meeting, which came after a 12-day break, was devoted solely to receiving a report from the joint committee which has been studying the Arab proposals.

It is generally admitted that the results of the talks, so far, have been negligible, but both sides insist that the conference has not broken down. However, at no stage has there been any real negotiation. The British have learnt that contrary to many forecasts the Arab delegates stood firm and united on the Arab League's policy.

The Arabs have seen that Britain will not easily be brought to abandon its present policy and plan for provincial autonomy. This represents the limit of the usefulness of the talks so far.

### Debate On Palestine

London, Oct. 3.  
Labour Party sources predicted last night that there would be a debate on Palestine during the coming session of Parliament which resumes on Oct. 6.

A strong group within the Party's ranks have continued to express their opposition to the Government's policy.

One of the most critical Labour members, Mr. R. H. Crossman, said the Palestine talk had achieved nothing. A member of the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine, Crossman said:

"The conference failed because nobody really believed in the provincial autonomy plan enunciated by Morrison. I believe many members of the Cabinet are sorry they did not accept the recommendations of the Anglo-American Commission." — Associated Press.

Meanwhile, informed quarters believe the Jewish Agency Executive will continue negotiations with Britain aimed at removing the difficulties which have, so far, kept the Jewish delegation away from the talks.

### Jewish View

These were summed up by a Jewish Agency spokesman in Jerusalem today, who said the Agency could not take part in the conference "with its hands tied." The Agency has insisted on its right to select its own representatives, including, if it wishes, those detained after a British White Paper had asserted some of its leaders were involved in terrorist activities in Palestine. Britain has refused to release these men to attend the conference.

Should these difficulties be overcome, there is a possibility that the Agency might press for Anglo-Jewish sessions of the conference before resumption of the talks with the Arabs in December. — Reuter.

### Some Optimism

Jerusalem, Oct. 3.  
Arab and Jewish political observers in Palestine last night adopted a "wait and see" attitude to the adjournment of the London talks but their attitude was generally optimistic.

## Bushire Falls To Tribes

Teheran, Oct. 2.  
Persian General Headquarters cut off communication with Bushire, the Persian Gulf port for the first time since the southern tribesmen's revolt, and tonight the town was given up as "definitely lost." At Kazerun, 70 miles to the northeast fierce fighting is continuing and the garrison is outnumbered by the tribesmen. It will be forced to surrender unless reinforcements, now reported to be on the way, arrive soon.

Persian authorities stated today that the British Foreign Office had rejected a request by the Persian Government for the recall of Alan Charles Trott and Charles A. Gault, two British diplomatic officials in Persia, as being "persona non grata." The British Government is stated to have asked the Persian Government for evidence in support of the allegations that the officials were involved in the recent Bakhtiari tribesmen's crisis. — Reuter.

### Other Attacks

Teheran, Oct. 3.  
The newspaper "Etelant" said the Persian Gulf port of Bushire was completely in the hands of rebel tribesmen.

The paper said the Government's position at Kazerun was extremely serious as the rebels brought reinforcements apparently for a final assault on the encircled garrison.

Serious fighting continued in Ardahan where the garrison is repelling strong rebel attacks. — Associated Press.

## The Short Road To War

San Francisco, Oct. 3.  
Secretary of War Patterson told the American Legion today "recent and better experience" points a lesson that "military weakness is nothing but an invitation to be pushed around and assaulted by ambitious dictators."

In an address urging universal military training of one year for boys starting at 18 and setting up a single department of national defence, he said "In these days it is an unarmed transport plane that gets shot down not a Flying Fortress."

(It was an obvious reference to the recent Yugoslav incident in which an American plane was brought down.)

"Military weakness is a short straight road to war," he said. — Associated Press.

### MAJESTIC

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"POYANG" .... Bangkok 4 p.m. 7th Oct.  
"FUKIEN" .... Amoy & Shanghai 7 a.m. 8th Oct.  
"HANYANG" .... Shanghai 4 p.m. 12th Oct.

## ARRIVALS FROM

"FUKIEN" .... Java & Singapore 2 p.m. 4th Oct.  
"HANYANG" .... Shanghai & Foochow 8th Oct.  
"ANHUI" .... Singapore 14th Oct.  
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"ANTILOCHUS"	3rd Oct.	do	UK, via Straits
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"ANTILOCHUS"	Mid. Oct.	do	do
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**China Trade Figures Give False Picture N.Y. Stock Exchange**

Shanghai, Oct. 3.

Stocks achieved a modest comeback after three successive losing sessions, picking up fractions to around two points.

Stocks are still led the way in the early upturn although gains were scattered.

Some advances were trimmed slightly as demand lagged but many issues closed at best.

Transfers totalled 900,000 shares.

Higher were Bethlehem Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Metal, U.S. Steel, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Chesapeake and Ohio, American Telephone, Goodyear, U.S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, International Telephone, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, Dupont, Texas Company, American Smelting, Woolworth and Allied Chemical.

Demand for leading issues was ed by some brokers to be based on the idea the list is in a position for a recovery move and yields are becoming attractive at current prices.

The Dow Jones Averages:

Stocks 62.00, 20 Industrial 172.72, 15 Rail 47.85, 10 Utilities 12.46.

Closing quotations:

Adams Express 16, Alaska Juncas 5%, American Can 84%, American Smelting 49%, American Tobacco 77%, American Waterways 16%, Anaconda Copper 388 1/2, Aviation Corporation 124 1/2, Baldwin Locomotive 21 1/2, Barnard 24 1/2, Bendix, Aviation 36 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 97 1/2, Boeing Aircraft 24, Borden, Co. 47 1/2, Canadian Pacific 13 1/2, J. I. Case 37 1/2, Chrysler 99, Colgate 60, Commercial Solvents 23 1/2, Corn Products 62, Dupont de Nemours 180 1/2, Eastman Kodak 210 1/2, Electric Light &amp; Power 16 1/2, General Electric 89 1/2, General Motors 68 1/2, Goodrich 70 1/2, Goodyear 67 1/2, Homestead Mining 30 1/2, International Harvester 76 1/2, International Paper 42 1/2, International Tel &amp; Tel 19 1/2, Jamesville 125, Kenesaw Copper 40, Montgomery Ward 73, National Distillers 24 1/2, National Motor 50 1/2, New York Central 16, Pan-American Airways 15 1/2, Pennsylvania RR 27, Republic Corp. 120 1/2, Republic Steel 28, Reynolds Tobacco 31 1/2, Schenck 65 1/2, Seafarers 31 1/2, Shell Oil 22, Socony Vacuum 14 1/2, Southern Pacific 44 1/2, Standard Oil of Calif. 65 1/2, Standard Oil of N.J. 68, Standard 23 1/2, Union Bag 28 1/2, Union Carbide 94 1/2, U.S. Rubber 60 1/2, U.S. Steel 71 1/2, Westinghouse 26 1/2, Youngstown Sheet &amp; Tube 64—Associated Press.

Chicago, Oct. 2.

Demand from shipping and export houses accompanied by aggressive covering by previous short sellers created a strong market in corn futures.

Oats and wheat were firm.

The strengthening of corn was attributed to a firmer cash market.

Wheat 1 1/2 cents higher, January \$2.02 1/2; March \$1.97 1/2, Corn advanced 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents, January \$1.86 1/2 cents up to 1 1/2—Associated Press.

4. Currency Instability.

Most of the Chinese businesses which have moved to Hong Kong are banks and import and export houses interested in the South Seas trade.—Reuter.

**CHICAGO GRAINS**

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**TEXTILE MARKET**

New York, Oct. 3.

Selling houses began to release cotton textiles following study of the new October callings on goods.

Further, buyer activity for Spring lines of woolens and worsteds was noted.

The rayon market remained quiet.—Associated Press.

**REUTERS U.K. INDEX**

London, Oct. 2.

Industries 141.8, Knives 102.1, Home Rails 04.8, Commodity 202.2.—Reuter.

Winning, Oct. 2.

Rye, October 2.36 1/2ths.—Associated Press.

Minneapolis, Oct. 2.

Four and flax unchanged.—Associated Press.

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Regular monthly sailings to the U.S.A.

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— Middle October

S/S "Sammont"

— End October

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**SAILINGS**

S.S. "KUTSANG" .... to Shanghai 8th Oct.

S.S. "MAUSANG" .... to Straits &amp; Calcutta 7th Oct.

S.S. "WINGSANG" .... to Shanghai 9th Oct.

S.S. "WOSANG" .... to Kuching (if sufficient inducement) 12th Oct.

(Cargo and Passengers)

**ARRIVALS**

S.S. "WINGSANG" .... from Calcutta &amp; Straits 6th Oct.

**IN PORT**

S.S. "EMPIRE FARRAR" .... Kowloon Bay.

S.S. "ESANG" .... Kowloon Dock.

S.S. "EMPIRE WITHAM" .... (Ben Line Berth) Kowloon Dock.

S.S. "MAUSANG" .... Buoy A10.

S.S. "EMPIRE FRASER" .... Cosmic Dock.

S.S. "HICKORY CREST" .... T.S.B. Wharf.

S.S. "TAKSANG" .... Buoy A2.

Subject to alteration without notice.

All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave

**Agents: GLEN LINE LTD.**

S.S. "GLENAFFARIC" .... Arrd. from U.K. Discharging Tal-

koo Sugar Refinery, Louis for Rot-

terdam, Antwerp, Amsterdam &amp;

London 10th Oct.

S.S. "SZECHUEN" .... due from U.K.—5th Oct.

M.V. DENBIGHSHIRE .... due from U.K.—end Oct.

**Managing Agents:****AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE**</

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1946.

## Astounding Story Of Jap Atom Bomb

Atlanta, Oct. 3. The "Atlanta Constitution" said in a copyrighted story today that Japan developed and successfully tested an atomic bomb three days before the war ended and "the Japanese scientists who developed the bomb now are in Moscow, prisoners of the Russians." The story was written by David Snell, former "Constitution" reporter recently returned from service with the 24th Criminal Investigation Detachment, operating in Korea. He gave as basis of the story an interview with a Japanese officer who said he was in charge of counter-espionage at the atomic developing project in Korea.

The story said that Japan destroyed the unfinished atomic bombs, secret papers and their atomic bomb plant only a few hours in advance of the units of the Russian army's moving into Korea, Korea, the site of the project.

After removal of the captured scientists to Moscow, the story said the Russians put pressure on them to learn "about the bomb."

"I obtained this information from the Japanese officer," Snell related. "He gave me names, types, facts and figures on the Japanese atomic project which I submitted to the United States Army Intelligence in Seoul."

### Scene In Cave

"The War Department is withholding much of the information. To protect the man who told me this story and at the request of the Army he is given a pseudonym, Captain Tetsuo Wakabayashi."

Snell said the officer told him that the Japanese worked feverishly in a Korean cave only five days before Japan surrendered. They were working on the bomb.

"To the north, Russian hordes were spilling into Manchuria. Shortly after midnight that day, a convoy of Japanese trucks moved from the mouth of the cave past the watchful sentries.

"In the cool pre-dawn, the Japanese scientists and engineers loaded Genzai Bakudan (Japanese name for the bomb) aboard a ship at Konan, Korea."

### Bomb Explodes

Bombay, Oct. 2. "Off the coast, near an islet in the Sea of Japan, more preparations were underway. All that day and night certain ships, junks and fishing-vessels moved into the anchorage.

"Before dawn on Aug. 12, a launch charged through the ships at anchor and beached itself on the islet. Its passenger was the Genzai Bakudan."

"Over the sea there was a burst of light at the anchorage, blinding observers 20 miles away who wore welders' glasses. A ball of fire, estimated to be 1,000 yards in diameter, with a multi-coloured cloud of vapors boiled toward the heavens and then mushroomed in the stratosphere."

The story related that the ships and junks burned fiercely and several vanished completely.

### Master Mind

Snell continued that the Japanese officer told him the Russians were too close to give his country time to load the bombs on the ready Kamikaze planes.

The Japanese made a decision. The machinery, papers and partially manufactured bombs were destroyed.

The Russians came so quickly that the scientists could not escape, the story said, adding "One scientist was the master director of the entire project. Six others, all eminent Japanese scientists, were in charge of the energy control plan in Wallace's letter on foreign policy."

Baruch, the United States delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, also told a news conference that Wallace personally admitted to him that he was in error. But Baruch added, Wallace later did not sign a statement admitting the errors, which was prepared by a representative of Wallace's and Baruch's staff after their talk last Friday.

Baruch, in a memorandum, said that the United States could not consider modifications in the fundamental principles of the plan. It added: "Any modification which achieved an agreement but failed to provide effective controls would be a fraud on the peoples of the world."

Baruch released the statement which he said Wallace had refused to sign as well as a statement on the matter which Wallace had proposed to Baruch and a memorandum to President Harry Truman from Baruch on the points raised by Wallace's letter of July 23. He also released a telegram he sent yesterday afternoon to Wallace in Washington after attempting to have Wallace agree to sign the statement.

### RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.62 megacycles H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summer, 12.30 p.m.—"Ambrose" and Mr. O'Brien, 1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

### Confusion

The telegram said in part: "You have disappointed me sorely. You reluctance publicly to correct your mistakes tends to confuse and mislead."

Baruch said in the memorandum that the "mistakes" in Wallace's July letter may be summarized under these five headings:

### (1) Method of determining the stages of transition to the ultimate control plan.

### (2) Context and sequence of the transitional stages.

### (3) Proposed limitation on the great power veto.

### (4) Nature of the Soviet proposal.

### (5) Refusal by the United

### INCENDIARISM IN BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct. 3. One was killed and another injured during the night as communal disturbances continued to take their toll.

The wave of new violence was marked by a large early morning fire in the shopping district. Authorities said it was apparently an incendiary fire.—Associated Press.

### Atom Bomb Discussion

Lake Success, Oct. 2.

The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission Special Committee, after nearly a month's adjournment, began a new attempt to solve the problem of international control of atomic energy.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Hsia (China) the committee began consideration of a report prepared by scientific and technical committees on the technical aspects of control.

General McNaughton (Canada) proposed that the political committee should shortly hold a number of informal meetings to discuss the scientific aspects of control, leaving the discussion of any particular system of control.

Senor Padilla Nervo (Mexico) asked if it would be possible to institute international control of the separation plants leaving to each nation the sovereign right to apply secondary atomic materials to peaceful uses.

The effect of his proposal would be instead of instituting an international control over the entire production, to limit control to one stage in the cycle of production.

Scientists promised to examine this proposal and report on it.

Most of the delegates said their Governments required more time to study the scientific report.—Reuter.

It is the first time explosive of this type has been used during the present wave of communal disturbances. Six knife attacks, one of them fatal were also reported today.—Reuter.

Two pedestrians were slightly injured when a crude bomb exploded in Prince Street, the Indian business quarter in Bombay today. Five men were later questioned by the police.

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